

04 Nebukawa (Kataura coast)

Several monuments in and around Nebukawa Station are reminders of the natural disasters and tragedies caused by the 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake, such as the landslides behind Nebukawa Station and the debris flow that ran down through the Shiraitogawa River south of Nebukawa. Historical sites associated with Minamoto no Yoritomo are also located along the route from Nebukawa to Hayakawa.



Buddha hall at Shiraitogawa River

05 Ogikubo Irrigation Channels

Irrigation channels were constructed in the Odawara area during the latter half of the 19th century; the channels, with a total length of 10.3 km, run from the Yumoto intake in Hakone to Ogikubo in Odawara. Sections of the irrigation channels use stones quarried from the Kazamatsuri area, which are welded pyroclastic flows. In 2011, the channels were designated as a Civil Engineering Heritage Site by the Japan Society of Civil Engineers.



Ogikubo Irrigation Channels

06 Haneo Shell Mound

The Haneo shell mound, located southwest of Oiso hills, dates to the early Jomon period (about 5500 years ago). The low area around the Nakamura-gawa River was a seaside bay 9000 to 6000 years ago. Earthquakes have since lifted the area to its present elevation. The original site has disappeared due to land development, but some unearthed artifacts are exhibited at the Odawara Local Cultural Center and in 'Koyurugi', the town center of Tachibana.



Haneo Shell Mound of the excavation

07 Ropponmatsu Site

Ropponmatsu is located at the west end of the Oiso hills and on the ancient highway connecting the manors of Nakamura and Soga, and also on the way to Oyama shrine. This is also known as the place where Minamoto no Yoritomo and his army passed en route to Kyoto to chase his younger brother Yoshitsune. From here, you can enjoy a panoramic view of the Hakone volcano, and the Ashigara plain formed by the Sakawagawa River.



View from Ropponmatsu Site

Ma1 Coastal Forest & Fish Breeding Waters

Manazuru Peninsula was created by volcanic eruptions about 150 thousand years ago. The coastal forest located near the tip of Manazuru Peninsula is a forest of huge Japanese black pines and camphor trees, as well as evergreen broadleaf trees. The evergreen broadleaf forest provides shade that attracts fish, and the forest supports a rich biotic environment teeming with fish along the rocky shore.



Reserved coastal forest in Manazuru peninsula

Ma2 Mitsuishi Coast

At the tip of Manazuru Peninsula, a triple-peaked rock is visible at high tide. At low tide, you can see that the peaks are part of one large rock. The peninsula was created by lava eruptions about 150 thousand years ago. Around the rocky shore, you can see biological treasures such as the Beadlet anemone (*Actinia equina*) and the bubble-tip anemone (*Entacmaea quadricolor*).



Mitsuishi Coast

Ma3 Iwa Masonry Area (in Manazuru)

The Iwa Masonry Area is located northwest of Manazuru Station; volcanic activity about 220 to 180 thousand years ago formed a cinder cone, which can be observed in a cave of the former Nyorai-ji Temple. Many stoneworkers lived in this area, and their work is evident in the many stone walls of private homes in the area. The beach of the Iwa Masonry Area was highly deformed by quarrying in the 17th century. You can see the remains of Edo-period (17th century) quarrying on the beach.



Cave of former Nyorai-ji temple

Ma4 Kibune-jinja Shrine

Kibune-jinja Shrine, located to the south of Manazuru Port, used to be called Kinomiya-daimyojin. It is said to have enshrined old Buddhist statues washed up on the shore from shipwrecks. The Kibune Festival, held annually on July 27-28, is dedicated to prayers for safe passage at sea; the festival is designated as an important intangible folk cultural property. A great deal of the stonework in the shrine uses Hon-Komatsuishi stone (andesite).



Kibune-jinja Shrine

Ma5 Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Manazuru)

This historic site near Manazuru Port is associated with Minamoto no Yoritomo. After losing a battle with the Heike clan at Mt. Ishibasiyama in 1180, Minamoto no Yoritomo fled into the Hakone mountains, stayed in this cave, then escaped to Awa (south of present-day Chiba). This sea cave was etched out by waves, and then lifted to its present elevation by the Great Kanto Earthquake.



Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Manazuru)

Ma6 Manazuru Peninsula Stone Quarry Sites

Manazuru Peninsula, southeast of Hakone, is known for its high-quality andesite; quarrying on the peninsula dates back to the Kamakura period (12th century). During the Edo period (17th to 19th centuries), stone was quarried to construct Edo-jo Castle (the present Imperial Palace). Along the coast, remnants of stones with holes caused by chisel wedging are visible.



The trace of stone quarries at Banbaura coast

Y3 Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Yugawara)

Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave in Yugawara, northwest of Mt. Shiroyama and near Manazuru, is a historic site associated with Minamoto no Yoritomo. Minamoto no Yoritomo, after losing a battle with the Heike clan at Mt. Ishibasiyama in 1180, hid in this cave. Then, he fled to Hakone-jinja Shrine, and to Awa (in the south of present-day Chiba). The cave was created by erosion of the pyroclastic material.



Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Yugawara)

Y4 Jogan-ji Temple

Jogan-ji Temple is the family temple of the Doi clan, who helped Minamoto no Yoritomo. Here, you can see many kinds of grave-stones. The temple is designated as the cultural property of Kanagawa Prefecture. An 800-year-old juniper tree in the garden has been designated as a natural monument.



The juniper tree at Jogan-ji Temple

Y5 Fudo-taki Falls

This 15-m-high falls is located in the Oku-yugawara area, west of Yugawara. The rock behind the falls is a lava that erupted from Yugawara volcano 400 to 250 thousand years ago. A white mineral called zeolite is visible in the rocks around the falls. The zeolite found here is called Yugawarite. On the left side of the falls you can see Migawari-Inari (a god of harvests and guardian deity of the area) and on the right side you can see Shusse-Daikokuson (the god of wealth).



Fudo-taki Falls

Y6 Yugawara Onsen (Hot Springs)

These hot springs are located along the Fujikigawa and Chitosegawa rivers. The oldest Japanese anthology, called Manyoshu (literally "Ten Thousand Poems"), issued in the 8th century, mentions Yugawara Onsen in one of the poems. These hot springs are rated as highly beneficial to one's health. The hot springs were ranked very highly during the Edo period (17th to 18th centuries), and they were designated as sanatoriums for army troops during the Japanese-Russo War (1904-1905). Many writers and artists have also enjoyed this quiet mountain hot spring hideaway.



Yugawara Onsen

Y7 Fukuura-Katsurago Coast

The boundary between the lava from the eruption that created the Manazuru Peninsula (about 150 thousand years ago) and the underlying Tama Loam layer is visible here. At the boundary, one can see layers of red ash that were oxidized by the high-temperature lava flows. Clumps of bubble-tip anemone (*Entacmaea quadricolor*) are in the ocean nearby; the anemone is designated as natural monument by Kanagawa Prefecture (a protected species).



The boundary between the lava of Manazuru peninsula and Tama Loam layer at Katsurago coast



Mi1 Ashigara-toge and Ashigara Road (Yugawara Okan Road)

Ashigara Road, which runs through the Ashigara Pass, is older than the Tokaido Road in Hakone; and the place-name of Ashigara remains in classics, Kojiki and Manyoshu. When Mt. Fuji erupted in 800, Ashigara Pass was blocked and Hakone Pass was developed to detour. After the Tokaido Road was developed in the Edo period, part of Ashigara Road was used as the Yagurasaoka Okan Road. It has been preserved as the Old Ashigara Road.



View from Ashigara-toge

Mi2 Mt. Yagura-dake

Mt. Yagura-dake is a pluton created by cooling magma that penetrated the Ashigara rock formation approx. 1,150,000 years ago. Pressure from the plate then raised the pluton to a height of 870 meters above sea level to create an extremely new type of rock composed of quartz-diorite. The unique form of the rock resembles a turret watching over Ashigara Pass and gives the mountain its name, Yagura (turret). It also served as a landmark on Ashigara Road.



Mt. Yagura-dake

Mi3 Yuhi-no-taki Falls

The Hakone volcanic sediment and the Ashigara rock formation came into contact by fault movements. The Uchi River sourced from the outer rim of Hakone caldera eroded the soft Ashigara rock formation downstream and created the waterfall. At outcrops nearby, visitors can observe the vertical aspect of the Ashigara rock formation and see evidence of geological change. This area is also known as the birthplace of Kintaro, a Japanese folklore hero. There are huge volcanic tuff rocks called Kintaro's Play Rocks, which are originated in Mt. Kintoki.



Yuhi-no-taki Falls

Mi4 Around Hamagurizawa

The Izu crustal block was once a volcanic island in the southern area. Movement of the Philippine Sea Plate pushed it toward the Japanese mainland until it became part of the mainland approximately 700,000 years ago. Fossils such as hard clams have been found in the Ashigara rock formation that was formed during that time. There is also an area nearby called Hamagurizawa, a name that means Hard Clam Marsh. The fossils are designated Minamiashigara City Natural Monuments and samples are exhibited at Minamiashigara City Museum and a facility in the Jizodo Area.



Hamagurizawa

Mi5 The Bunmei-zutsumi

The Sakawa River was once referred to as the rampaging river, and the Bunmei-zutsumi embankment was built along the river by Kyugu Tanaka in the Edo period by order of the Shogunate. We can learn about the wisdom of our forefathers, who used the hill cliffs formed by pyroclastic flow from Hakone volcanos to weaken the water flow for river management. We can observe a wide variety of marks made by eruptions of Hakone volcanos and Mt. Fuji to learn the history of disasters that have hit the area.



The Bunmei-zutsumi

Mi6 Saijo-ji Temple and cryptomeria forest

This historic temple of the Soto sect of Zen Buddhism was founded more than 600 years ago at the foot of the outer rim of Hakone caldera. The temple formed the foundation of Minamiashigara City's growth because the city flourished as a temple town. Huge cedar trees aged more than 500 years seen along the approach to the temple grounds are part of a Prefectural Natural Monument. Along the cedar-lined approach to the temple, there are stone lanterns representing the twenty-eight mansions of the Chinese constellation system. These lanterns are made of stone obtained from Hakone volcanic mountains and were donated by religious associations in Odawara and other areas.



Saijo-ji Temple and avenue of cryptomeria

Mi7 Seizaemon hell pond

This pond is sourced from the outer rim of the Hakone caldera and 13,000 tons of water springs each day. In a legend that the water started flowing during the Edo period; however, it is also thought that people had lived here from ancient times because of remains from the Jomon period (14,000 - 1,000 years ago) that have been unearthed nearby. Since a film plant was built here to take advantage of the water source, Minamiashigara City has experienced significant growth. The water has been selected for inclusion in the list of 100 Great Waters of the Heisei Era and is maintained by the local residents.



Seizaemon hell pond

Mi8 Mitake-jinja Shrine and Yasashiba quarry

Mitake-jinja Shrine was built in the Heian period (794-1185) at the foot of Mt. Myojingataru, which is located on the outer rim of Hakone caldera. This is believed to be the origin of the Mitake Area. The huge cedar tree at the shrine gate near the stone steps is designated a natural monument by the city, and the forest surrounding the shrine is designated a prefectural natural monument. Kuno stones (Kama stones) made of tuff from the Hakone volcanos are used for the stone steps of the approach to the shrine, and there are quarries scattered throughout the surrounding area from which stones were obtained for the walls of Edo and other castles.



Mitake-jinja Shrine

Course A: Hakone-yumoto hike

2 to 3 hours (can be shortened)

This course allows you to investigate the mysterious origin of the Yumoto area, and get to know the history and the Onsen (hot springs).

Course B: Light mountain hike from Kojiri to Owakudani valley

2 to 3 hours

While walking the mountain pass from Hakone Visitor Center to Owakudani valley, you can observe the volcanic landscape and plants which grow along the passway.

Course C: Covering battle between Hojo clans and Toyotomi clans at Odawara

4 to 5 hours (can be shortened)

Odawara-jo Castle and Ishigakiyama-ichijo castle are famous tourist spots, and they made landscape of Hakone volcanoes.

Course D: Manazuru's geology, life forms, and history

3 to 4 hour course

Manazuru Peninsula is made of lava that flowed from a volcano about 150 thousand years ago. You can see not only the geology but also various kinds of plants and coastal life forms.

Course E: Related to establishment of Kamakura government

4 to 5 hour course

This course includes many notable sites related to Minamoto no Yoritomo. The sites are also all related to volcanoes.

Course F: The view of Mt. Fuji and Hakone from Ashigara-toge (follow the Kintaro folklore)

4 to 5 hour course

Walk along Ashigara Road, which connected the East and West in the past, and observe the Yuhi-no-taki Falls born from the slip of the fault. Buses to Ashigara Manyo Park are limited to April, May, October, and November.

Access by train

Access by car

Hakone Geopark

Hojo Soun (1432/56-1519)
The first head of the Hojo clan, was one of the major power holders during the Sengoku period (the warring states period). He was also called Ise Moritoki, or Ise Sozui. The Hojo clan, who resided at Odawara-jo castle, ruled the Kanto region for five generations (for over 100 years).
Related geosite numbers: 19,23,24

Minamoto no Yoritomo (1147-1199)
Formed the first shogunate government in Japanese history (Kamakura Shogunate; 1185/92-1333). There are many stories in the Hakone Geopark associated with Yoritomo, before he formed the government.
Related geosite numbers: 5,14,25,28,33,36,37,38

Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1537-1598)
Who was a warlord of the Sengoku period, destroyed the Hojo clan (the lord of Odawara-jo castle) in 1590. In this way, he unified the political factions of Japan and brought an end to the Sengoku period. He is also known as Taika.
Related geosite numbers: 17,24

